

BARRE DAILY TIMES

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1917.

Entered at the Postoffice at Barre as Second-Class Matter

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 One year.....\$3.00
 Six months.....\$1.80
 Three months.....\$1.00
 Single copy.....1 cent

Published Every Week-Day Afternoon by
THE BARRE DAILY TIMES, INC.
 Frank E. Langley, Publisher

Barre feels that Company C is good company. Therefore, welcome!

Somewhat has put the "go" in the Goethals ship-building program. And 'tis time.

"He is expected to recover" is about the best news that is coming out of France these days.

Those who bought Liberty bonds and gave them to the Red Cross hit two birds with one stone, so to speak.

The "Roosevelt army" is on the way to the front—two of the ex-president's sons are going to join Pershing's staff.

The chief benefit of a "food-saving day" recommended by Mr. Hoover would be to teach Americans to save food every day.

Nearly the limit of human barbarity was reached in the case of that Boston murder in which the heart of the victim was cut out, to say nothing of the throat being slashed from ear to ear and the body otherwise mutilated. It almost seems impossible that a human being could be so depraved.

Vermont is still considerably below her quota of men for the United States naval service, but if the rate of enlistments could be maintained at eight a day, like Monday, June 25, it would not be long before the full number would be secured. Strangely enough, Vermont being an inland state, the sea service seems to appeal far more strongly to the young men than does the regular army branch. Possibly there is some inspiration in the records of the many notable men Vermont has furnished for the navy.

"It is worth it all through, and I wouldn't change places with anyone in the world," is the way Stanley Fitts, son of the late Attorney C. C. Fitts of Brattleboro, writes home to his mother from France, where he is about to begin service with an American ambulance unit. The letter contains a description of the life during the time the young man was taking his preliminary instruction, and the information therein contained may serve to reconcile many a mother to the conditions in which the American boys of that service are placed.

There are only 18 graduates from the medical department of the University of Vermont this year; and it is a year when the country needs all the medical men it can get. The rate at which army surgeons broke down and had to leave the service during the Civil war indicates what a great demand will be made for surgeons when the United States forces actually get into battle with the Germans. The work of the army surgeon is arduous, but it is one of the most important branches of service during the time of war; and the men who go into it have to be self-sacrificing to a great degree. Vermont is likely to be called upon to supply more than one surgical unit before the war is brought to a conclusion.

Captain E. W. Gibson of Company I, located at Brattleboro, is showing the right spirit in going out after recruits for other companies of the 1st Vermont infantry, his own company having been filled to war strength. It is said that the regiment needs 600 more men to bring it up to the full complement of men required by the war department, and a powerful effort will be needed to complete the recruiting before the time limit before the operation of the national conscription law, after which it probably will not be possible to select the branch of service in which one would prefer to serve. From reports in different parts of the state, or rather from the dearth of reports, one is led to believe that such vigorous recruiting campaigns as are necessary are not being conducted everywhere in behalf of the Vermont National Guard. Many of the companies are far below the desired strength, either through lack of enlistments or through failure of the applicants to pass the physical examinations.

A large percentage of the drowning accidents in and about Vermont thus far this spring (we hesitate to say summer) is readily explained by the statement that the victim could not swim, or could swim but little. Regardless of their ability to handle themselves in the water, the victims plunged boldly into pools much deeper than their own height, only to become panic-stricken as they failed to touch bottom with the feet and eventually to sink beneath the surface. An ordinary sense of caution would direct that non-swimmers restrict their bathing until such time as they are able to paddle around, and the same sense of caution would compel them to learn the art of swimming just as soon as possible. Every normal person is able to swim, and all should seek opportunities to learn to swim. How much you have marveled at the careless ease with which some youngster propelled himself about a river pool, unconscious of any danger and confident of his ability to stay afloat! And how much you have wished

that you could do the same thing, that you had acquired the knack of doing it! It is a most valuable accomplishment, despite being common property of almost any ragamuffin.

Barre occupies a somewhat anomalous position in the matter of public health restrictions at the present time. There are no cases of infantile paralysis in this city, yet the state board of health recommends that children under 16 years of age be prevented from attending public gatherings and from frequenting other public places. The action is tantamount to a recommendation to St. Albans to go into quarantine regulations because there is some form of disease slightly prevalent in the town of Swanton. To be sure, there have been two cases of infantile paralysis in the town of Barre, one at Websterville and the other beyond the village of South Barre, and there are several cases in the city of Montpelier. In Barre itself, however, there are no cases and have been none. Hence we are asked to put on a partial quarantine against a disease which does not exist in the community. The Times is in full sympathy with the purpose to prevent the spread of disease by means of proper regulation, but it believes that the reasonable enforcement of quarantine in places where there are cases of infantile paralysis will give all the protection that it is possible to give against this strange malady. No one considers it necessary to put a smallpox quarantine on a town when there are no cases of smallpox in the town. Why, then, should a partial quarantine for infantile paralysis be placed on a city in which there are no cases of infantile paralysis?

THE WEAK VOICE OF VERMONT.

With more than \$100,000,000 savings in state banks alone, with the people enjoying an unusual period of prosperity, with the state not as yet hit by the heavy hand of war, Vermont has contributed only \$145,000 for the relief and comfort of American soldiers who are to go to France to battle for our national honor and for democracy. Shall we let that figure stand as the measure of our patriotism? Shall we let the country think that Vermont has only \$145,000 worth of high purpose in the time of national need? Have we no greater sense of responsibility for the welfare of our soldiers than is measured by such a figure? Are we going to sit supinely and let the remainder of the country shame us with their generosity?

With approximately \$145,000 subscribed at the close of the week's drive for contributions, the total represents something like 40 cents per capita. A miserable showing, indeed!

CURRENT COMMENT

Secretary Bailey's New Job.

The news of the coming resignation of Guy W. Bailey, secretary of state since 1908, will merely confirm fairly well-established rumors and will not be much of a surprise to his friends. The necessity for a fiscal and executive officer for the University of Vermont has been apparent for some time, the growing educational demands upon the time of the president making it difficult for him to give the business administration of the university as much time as it clearly requires. Hence the proposal to make Mr. Bailey comptroller and relieve Dr. Benton of considerable executive routine.

It seems to The Herald that the man and the office will meet very acceptably in Mr. Bailey's appointment. He has a state-wide acquaintance perhaps more comprehensive and complete than any other man in public life. He knows Vermont and its needs thoroughly. He is an alumnus of U. V. M. and his whole life has been passed in Vermont, most of it in Chittenden county, where he grew to manhood and was educated.

Considering the opportunity for service, the evident needs of the institution and the emoluments that should pertain thereto, the proposed appointment represents a promotion, and The Herald hastens to congratulate both Mr. Bailey and the university.

Postponing the date of his taking-on of the new duties until September will give Mr. Bailey a chance to round up the big peak of the year's work and probably details of the office, so the state will begin the winter and enter on a new fiscal year with the machinery of the department running smoothly.

Incidentally, too, it will give Governor Graham a chance to consider the problem of his successor, a problem that will necessarily need to be regarded with some care.—Rutland Herald.

"CAN-A-BLACKIE" IN JAIL.

Is Under Indictment for Robbery at Orwell Postoffice.

Rutland, June 26.—Harry Smith, alias "Canada Blackie," who is under indictment of the United States district court for participation in the burglary of the Orwell postoffice several months ago, has been arrested in Massachusetts and has just been turned over to the federal authorities of this state. Chief Deputy Duane of Boston brought Smith to Rutland and turned him over to Deputy F. H. Chapman, who confined the man in the county jail.

District Attorney V. A. Bullard of Burlington said yesterday that Smith would be held for trial at the October term of court which will be held in this city. He will be kept in jail unless he can furnish bail and the authorities do not believe he can produce any suitable surety.

It is claimed that Smith, in company with several others, robbed the postoffice at Orwell of considerable value in stamps and money, the burglars making their getaway by automobile into New York state. The postoffice is in the same building with the store.

SHOULD SWAP HUSBANDS

(Continued from first page)

Felches in Waits River, Cunningham testified to being in the Felch house on the morning after the murder and quoted the accused as saying that she was so scared that she couldn't go into the sugarhouse. Witness testified that this remark was made during a recital and discussion of the sugarhouse affair and that Mrs. Felch told, in addition, that she started to go in, but saw blood as it had run along the ground from the body. In his presence, the witness went on, Mrs. Felch talked with Otis Williams, asking him if he carried his rifle home on the night previous. On receiving a negative reply from Williams, the witness continued, Mrs. Felch said she would go and look for it. Witness said he took Otis Williams to Bradford in 1915 at the request of Mrs. Felch, but in the cross-examination of Cunningham's wife, who followed him on the stand, it was brought out that both Felch and his wife made arrangements for Williams' trip to Bradford.

In the direct examination Mrs. Cunningham quoted Mrs. Felch as saying on the day after her husband's death that she shot himself. The witness also testified to being at the Felch farm one day in the fall of 1915 and to overhearing Mrs. Felch call the postmaster's office by telephone.

There was a suspicion of "listening in" in the testimony of the state's next witness. It was the town constable, Eugene Dickerman, and before telling of his trip to the sugarhouse to aid in the investigation he said that he heard Mrs. Felch calling Dr. Rowland on the telephone and that she said something about Joe lying unconscious on the sugarhouse floor, this, according to the witness, being the first knowledge he had of the sugarhouse tragedy. Continuing his testimony after describing what he saw at the sugarhouse, the witness said he overheard a conversation between the Cunninghams and the Felches relative to the departure of Otis Williams from Waits River. The conversation took place in the fall of 1915, the witness said. Here the defense asked leave to question Constable Dickerman in regard to a box of clothing said to have been delivered to him by Dr. Stone, the state pathologist, but the court ruled that the matter could be brought up in the defense.

Much of the artillery used by the defense yesterday was brought to bear on F. Warren Currier, who, like Otis Williams, was employed at times as a hired man on the Felch farm. After the preliminary questions, Currier was shown two photographs and much of the testimony for a few moments centered around the identification of a box which is said to have appeared in the pictures, an effort being made to show that the same box was not necessarily shown in both pictures.

Witness, in the course of his stay on the stand, said he asked Mrs. Felch one day, he thought it was on the day that Otis Williams went away, if she thought "they had the right person," and that the accused answered at first in the negative, only to change her reply to the affirmative. Witness was asked if he observed anything about the relations between Williams and Mrs. Felch, but the defense objected, and the question was withdrawn, only to be put in another form. Asked if he had ever noticed anything between the respondent and Williams, witness replied he had seen them when they were very talkative. Currier said he knew when Williams began work at the Felches' and that he, himself, had worked there at different intervals for three or four years prior to the spring of 1916. The defense objected repeatedly to the line of inquiry pursued by State's Attorney Sherburne, and exceptions were noted, but the direct examination proceeded.

Before Williams came to the farm, the witness continued, he had marked the cordial relations between Mrs. Felch and her husband, adding that he used to see them holding hands as they came from the barn. After Williams came, the witness said, he noticed that they didn't hold hands.

In the cross-examination, Attorney Hoar asked the witness how many times he had testified covering his knowledge of the case, the witness replying that he had been a witness at Bradford and in the Williams trial. Asked if he had talked with the attorney-general, the witness replied in the affirmative and also told of talking with the state's attorney. Asked if his attention had ever been called to a box in the photograph, the witness replied in the affirmative and added that it was, in the Williams trial.

"So far as you have observed Mrs. Felch was an open and free-headed woman, wasn't she?" was the next question, to which the state objected, the question being stricken out. Witness then told of seeing Mrs. Felch help people who came into her yard, help them with the horses, etc., and knew that she had worked in the hayfield. Currier said he didn't remember of any testimony in the Williams case about the Felches holding hands, and said he had talked with Attorney-General Barber about it last Tuesday night in the presence of the state's attorney. Witness further testified that he didn't see anybody move the rifle in the sugarhouse until it was moved by the state's attorney, F. C. Williams. Asked about two boards in the side of the sugarhouse, Currier, after stating that he began work for the Felches around March 30, said that the boards were removed when they began sugarcutting in order to extend a sap trough connecting with a vat some distance from the sugarhouse. Asked if he saw Anna Felch on the Friday before the murder, the witness testified that Mrs. Felch and Josie Pero, the hired girl, came to the sugarhouse that day with dinner for Felch and him and that they remained to aid in sawing up some wood.

The testimony of Chester Hight, one of the town selectmen who was in office when the murder was committed, was brief, and he was allowed to go without cross-examination. Mr. Hight said he went to the sugarhouse around 10 o'clock on the Sunday morning when the body was discovered. He noticed the cream can in the sugarhouse, saying that it stood two or three feet away from the body. He saw blood on the can and noticed that it was on the side opposite from the body. Witness said he saw Mrs. Felch at her house that day, heard her talking, but didn't know what she said, and testified that he did not see her cry. There was an objection registered when Mr. Sherburne asked the witness if there was something about the woman's action that attracted his attention, and the witness replied that she didn't seem to feel very bad.

Second of the hired girl witnesses, so called, was Miss Florence Currier, the first girl, who was Josie Pero at the time of the tragedy, having testified last



Ladies With Small Feet



Here is your chance to get three pairs of low Shoes for what you usually pay for one pair.

Many women have bought two and three pairs but we still have a lot left in sizes 2½, 3 and 3½.

Don't wait, come in to-day and take your pick of those \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Oxfords for

\$1.98

Best values for the money you ever saw.

Rogers' Walk-Over Boot Shop

170 North Main Street

week. Miss Currier was a bit nervous on the stand, but she made a good witness and was excused after a brief recital. Miss Currier said she worked for the Felches on three occasions, during two summers and again in the fall of 1915. Witness added that she was not acquainted with Otis Williams, as he left on the morning when she came to the Felch house in the fall. It was around the time of his departure, if not on the day that she arrived, the witness said, when Mrs. Felch, half jokingly said that "Otis had pretty eyes and pretty hair." The witness also quoted Mrs. Felch as saying that she thought "Joe and Otis ought to swap wives." Miss Currier, in reply to questions by State's Attorney Sherburne, said she heard Mrs. Felch call her people and asked them to meet her. She thought the talk about swapping husbands was on the Thursday when she began work.

Cross-examined briefly, the witness admitted that Mrs. Felch was laughing when she made the remark about swapping husbands. In the indirect examination, the witness said that the team mentioned in the testimony belonged to the Felches.

Sheriff A. A. Reed followed Miss Currier on the stand. He testified to accompanying Otis Williams from the jail at Chelsea to the Payne place around May 10, 1916. Ray Dearborn was in the party and a man named Arlene. The defense continued to fire objections to the line of inquiry, but the sheriff was allowed to answer most of the questions up to a certain point. Witness said he saw a bottle and could identify it as one of the state's exhibits. He went on to say that Williams took it up out from under the floor of the kitchen in the Payne house. Direct examination ceased at this point.

In the cross-examination the sheriff was asked if Arlene came from West Topsham. He replied in the negative and said he thought he came from Boston. Asked as to Arlene's occupation, the witness said he believed he was a detective.

George S. Dodge, assistant postmaster at Waits River, in the direct examination, said that Mrs. Felch called him by telephone some time in the fall of 1915, asking him to take out a letter which she had mailed and destroy it. He knew the letter was written that day, because he had seen Mrs. Felch writing it on the store counter or desk. The witness could not fix the time nor could he remember the address on the envelope, and on a motion by the defense his testimony was stricken out for the time being. There was no cross-examination and the judge ordered a recess.

WAITSFIELD

Harold B. Wallis graduated from the University of Vermont in the mechanical engineering department, receiving the degree of B. S., cum laude. He goes at once to a position as mechanical engineer with Boutwell, Milne & Varnum Granite company, which controls the largest granite quarries in the world.

Miss Elsie M. Long graduated Tuesday from Johnson Normal school and returned Wednesday.

Everett Wallis is home from Goddard seminary and will enter the University of Vermont in the fall, having obtained a scholarship there.

Little Isabel Moriarty was affected by the prevailing distemper among children, Sunday.

Waitsfield Stage to Run Through to Montpelier.

The Mad River Valley stage will run through to Montpelier every morning beginning July 2, 1917, and will not wait for the 9:30 train at Middlesex. The stage will leave the Montpelier house at 8:30 a. m. for Middlesex, Moretown and Waitsfield. Frank Bettis, stage driver.—adv.

deserve your good opinion of yourself

"If a man provides his family with a comfortably furnished home he deserves the good opinion of himself," says the Old Philosopher.

We are showing fine furniture suited to the needs of every member of your family. Make a family party of it—come in and look over our stock.

Our Three-Piece Living Room Suite, with Davenport Bed covered in genuine mule skin, for \$85.00, is real value.

A. W. Badger & Company
 THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
 TELEPHONE 447-11
 AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY ANYWHERE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE



Yes, this is the month and here is the correct outfit for the man, the best man and all the other men.

Just consult our Mr. Hall. He's had lots of experience and keeps in touch with the newest rules of dress for formal and informal ceremonies.

What your Father?
F. H. Rogers & Company

INCASED POSTAGE STAMPS.

Once Used as Money, They Are Now Rare and Valuable.

New York city was the birthplace of a peculiar sort of money, made by putting United States postage stamps in flat circular brass cases, with the faces protected by a thin sheet of mica. The incased stamps consisted of these denominations: 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 24, 30 and 90 cent, 1862, and this method of protecting the stamps so they could withstand the wear of circulation was the invention of John Gault, who was in business at Park place, New York city. Mr. Gault manufactured many kinds to be used by business firms in place of small change, as well as the mutilated and worn postage stamps used for money at the beginning of the war. Many of the incased stamps bore the name of the firm on the reverse side, so that the currency served to advertise the firm that issued it.

Occasionally a subscriber asks us in regard to these stamps and their value. Our reply always is that they are of considerable rarity and not infrequently they command a big premium. This is particularly true of the 12, 24, 30 and 90 cent denominations. These stamps are eagerly sought for by collectors of both stamps and coins, but especially the former, and they fetch good prices whenever offered at auction sales.—American Boy.

Well Named.
 "What's your dog's name, sonny?"
 "Ginger."
 "Does Ginger bite?"
 "Now! Ginger snaps!"—Boston Transcript.

Expensive Modern Sport.
 "Do you remember when you were a youngster and played bean bag?"
 "Yes. Weren't beans cheap in those days?"—Washington Star.

deserve your good opinion of yourself

"If a man provides his family with a comfortably furnished home he deserves the good opinion of himself," says the Old Philosopher.

We are showing fine furniture suited to the needs of every member of your family. Make a family party of it—come in and look over our stock.

Our Three-Piece Living Room Suite, with Davenport Bed covered in genuine mule skin, for \$85.00, is real value.

A. W. Badger & Company
 THE LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS AND UNDERTAKERS OF THE CITY
 TELEPHONE 447-11
 AUTOMOBILE DELIVERY ANYWHERE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE

FIRST STEP TO A SUCCESSFUL CAREER
 THE BANK ACCOUNT

You can scarcely establish yourself in a successful business career without first making a sound, safe banking connection.

This bank will welcome you, as it has welcomed many successful men who began their careers by opening accounts with us.

SAFETY, COURTESY AND PROMPTNESS
 to each depositor alike is our motto

QUARRY SAVINGS BANK
 BARRE, VT. & TRUST CO.

BEN A. EASTMAN, Pres. A. P. ABBOTT, Vice-Pres. C. M. WILLEY, Treas.
 DIRECTORS—Ben A. Eastman, J. M. Boutwell, W. G. Reynolds, A. P. Abbott, H. F. Cutler, W. H. Miles, E. L. Scott, H. J. M. Jones, B. W. Hooker, H. H. Jackson.

Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.

Age, Eighty-Nine Years

Assets - \$9,660,000.00

Membership - 46,000

Policies written under Mutual or Paid-Up Plan at actual cost—no profit

If you are seeking Insurance, see our Local Agent.

McAllister & Kent

Agents for Barre, Berlin and Orange

To Liberty Bond Buyers

PATRIOTS: You have a right to be proud of New England's Liberty Loan Record. Nearly one million subscribers took \$332,000,000 of Liberty Bonds. New England's quota was \$240,000,000, with the hope that it would subscribe \$300,000,000. It actually over-subscribed its quota 38 per cent.

PAYMENT DUE JUNE 28: Those who bought bonds on the government partial payment plan will please note that 18 per cent of their subscription is due to be paid into the Federal Reserve Bank, Boston, Thursday, June 28. Subscribers should pay at the place where their subscriptions were made early enough to permit transmission of the funds to Boston. Efficiency in financing will be greatly promoted if each subscriber will pay promptly.

INSTANT PAYMENTS: Buyers of Bonds on a weekly payment basis will still further show their patriotism, loyalty and steadfastness of purpose by making payments regularly and promptly.

The co-operation of all who made this Liberty Loan campaign such a conspicuous success is greatly appreciated and gratefully acknowledged.

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE OF NEW ENGLAND

Continue to Wear Your Button

Bing! Bang!

Let us furnish you with noise for the Fourth. These are given away FREE with every College Ice this week at our fountain.

No more cases of lockjaw—a lot of noise and no pain.

The Red Cross Pharmacy

Mr. Farmer!

What would you do without the labor-saving machinery you now use on the farm?

Have you any labor-saving machines in the house, or is your wife using the same old tubs and hand wringer that your mother and grandmother used?

Ask her if she would like to try a Red Electric Washer and Wringer, and let three cents do the week's washing?

Barre Electric Company
 135 No. Main St. Tel. 98-W Barre, Vt.